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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER

for the year

1962

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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1962-1963

Chairman of the Committee	Councillor W. R. Butler, F.C.I.I.
Vice-Chairman " "	" H. J. Clark
Members of " "	" D.A. Atkinson, F.I.C.A.M.
	" M.R. Blackburn
	" Mrs. I.D. Brumwell
	" R.W.H. Covell, O.B.E.
	" Mrs. M.E. Granville

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council	Councillor J.H. Hardy, J.P.
Vice-Chairman " "	" O. Nicholson-Florence, T.S.A.A.

Representatives of the Council

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. I.D. Brumwell
" J. H. Hardy, J.P.
" Mrs. J. Kitchen
" Mrs. J. Stephens

(2) DORKING AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. I.D. Brumwell
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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

o Cyrus Ive, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

+ D. Allan F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

+ A. E. Greensmith M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.  
/ I. Forrest M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk: Miss E. E. Nolan  
Clerk/Telephonist: Miss G. F. Skidmore  
Junior Clerk: Miss B. Brett

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerk

Mrs. S. Eade

Rodent Operator

G. Anscomb

o The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Urban District of Leatherhead and the Rural District of Dorking and Horley.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

+ Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

/ Holds the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.





West Hill House,  
West Hill,  
EPSOM,  
Surrey.

August, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dorking Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit a report for the year 1962. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/63 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

The vital statistics for the year were satisfactory, the only adverse feature being a rise in the number of deaths of elderly people from diseases of the heart and circulation. These caused an unusual increase in mortality in the last quarter of the year, and in the absence of epidemic respiratory illness, it is probable that this trend was influenced by the early onset of a hard winter, following indifferent weather earlier in the year. The birth rate remained at the higher level which it has assumed in the past three years, and this was accompanied by a fall in the number of deaths of infants under one year of age.

The incidence of infectious disease was low. With the exception of influenza and pneumonia there was no associated mortality. For the second time since records have been kept no death was registered in which tuberculosis was given as the cause.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector is as usual comprehensive and interesting. The work which he and his staff have done in connection with conditions on Box Hill are now showing results in the improved state of the majority of the caravan sites. It is to be hoped that an early start can be made on the main drainage scheme for the area, for its completion will be followed by a most satisfactory improvement in environmental conditions.

I wish to express my thanks to the Council, particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for the courtesy and support which they have given me during the year. I also wish to acknowledge the good work carried out by Mr. D. Allan, Chief Public Health Inspector and all other members of the Public Health Department. My thanks are due to other Chief Officers and members of the Council's staff who have given me assistance on many occasions.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.





ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1962

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	9,511
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	22,604
Population (estimated mid-year 1962)	...	...	...	...	22,540
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	2.4
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1962	...	...	...	...	6.862
Rateable value at 31st December, 1962	...	...	...	...	£405,082
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	£1,645

Live Births Total Male Female

Total	377	178	199
Legitimate	359	171	188
Illegitimate	18	7	11

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	16.7
Standardised birth rate " "	17.1
Illegitimate live birth rate per cent of total live births	4.8

Still Births

Total	4	1	3
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births			10.5

Deaths

Total	298	147	151	
Crude death rate per 1,000 population				13.2
Standardised death rate				12.3

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	6	4	2
Legitimate	4	3	1
Illegitimate	2	1	1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total			15.9
"        "        "        "        "        "        "        - legitimate			11.1
"        "        "        "        "        "        "        - illegitimate			111.1

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	6
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15.9

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	5
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.2

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	23.6
--	------

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	--
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	--



## POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population at midyear 1962 was 22,540 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents a total increase of 120 on the estimate for 1961, of which an excess of births over deaths represented a natural increase of 79.

The following figures have been taken from the Registrar General's Report on the Census for 1961.

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Population</u>	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u>
+ Brookham	1,984	2,398
+ Mickleham	2,066	2,719
North East	2,273	2,341
North Holmwood	2,154	3,979
North West	2,799	2,415
South East	4,106	3,857
South West	2,856	2,669
Westcott	<u>2,014</u>	<u>2,226</u>
	20,252	22,604

+ Changes of boundary have taken place between 1951 and 1961.

## BIRTHS

Live births numbered 377 of which 178 were males and 199 females. The birth rate was 16.7 per 1,000 population. This figure is the same as for 1961 which was the highest since 1949.

Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.02) has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 17.0 is obtained, compared with a rate of 18.0 for England and Wales.

Eighteen births, or 4.8 of the total births, were registered as illegitimate, compared with 4.3 in 1961.

## DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the district numbered 298, made up of 147 males and 151 females. The crude death rate was 13.2 per 1000 of the estimated population, compared with 12.4 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to diseases of the cardio-vascular system affecting females in the older age groups. An unusually rapid rise in the number of deaths occurred in the last quarter of the year, the early onset of a hard winter may have had a detrimental effect on elderly people.



## Deaths (cont.)

A comparability factor (0.93) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor make allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 13.2 to 12.3.

Approximately 56% of the deaths took place in hospitals or nursing homes.

## Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III under their various categories. Diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21) caused 174 deaths, equivalent to a rate of 7.72 per 1,000 population; malignant diseases (categories 10-14) 56 deaths, equivalent to 2.48 per 1,000 population and non-tuberculous diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 29 deaths, equivalent to 1.27 per 1,000 population.

## Deaths from Road Accidents

Four residents, all male, died as a result of injuries received in road accidents. Two of the deceased were elderly pedestrians struck by motor cars when crossing the road and one was a motor cyclist in collision with a motor lorry.

## Other Accidental Deaths

These numbered eight. Three were caused by complications which followed relatively slight falls in elderly persons, two by coal gas poisoning, one by fumes from a motor car exhaust, one by gunshot wounds and one in an unknown infant by inhalation of birth fluid.

## Suicide

For the first time since 1955, there was no death attributed to suicide.

## Infant Mortality

There were six deaths of infants under 1 year of age, a decrease of five on the figures for 1961. The infant mortality rate was 15.9 per 1,000 live births compared with 20.7 for England and Wales. All the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth, and five of them within one week.

Among these deaths were two of illegitimate children, and for the second year in succession there was a high illegitimate infant mortality rate. The cause of death in one case was inattention at birth and in the other prematurity.

The remaining deaths were attributed in two cases to prematurity, in the third to haemorrhagic disease of the new born and in the fourth to the results of chilling in the first few days of life.

## Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The rate for England and Wales was 0.35 per 1,000 total births.





STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 24 - 30)

Table I includes birth and death rates, and a comparison with the figures for 1961. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period. Table III gives a classification of the causes of deaths which occurred during the year, and Tables IV - VII are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.



HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Dorking General Hospital maintains approximately 250 beds for medical, surgical and maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory service is available to medical practitioners at the local hospital. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council located at West Hill House, Epsom. The staff of this laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by the Public Health Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service:-

The main ambulance station for the area is at Pendleton Road, Redhill (telephone No. Reigate 4835), with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere, or in any sudden illness in the street or public place, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone, use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, ambulance and domestic help, are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Division Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at Geberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (telephone No. Redhill 3206).

For the convenience of reference a time-table of clinics is set out on page 11.



## IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available as a priority to all persons under forty years of age, and to expectant mothers and members of the health services of all ages. Other persons over 40 years of age should consult their own medical practitioner if treatment is desired.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children of school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

## FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district under the Chairmanship of Mrs. G. H. Woodman. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital, with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of methods of contraception to married persons, and with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility and with the solution of difficulties connected with marriage relationships.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. Details of the nearest clinics are to be found on page 11.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek Court Orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a senile state who are in a state of neglect. It was not necessary to use these compulsory powers during the year.





## MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement continued with the Leatherhead Urban District Council for the joint use of that Council's mortuary, and forty-one bodies were removed during the course of the year from the Dorking Urban District. In addition four bodies were taken to the Epsom mortuary. Twenty of the total were transferred from the mortuary of the Dorking General Hospital to the local authority mortuaries for post-mortem examination.

## DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

### Cremation

With the Council's permission I continued to act as Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

It was surprising to find that only a small percentage of the bodies of Dorking residents who died during the year were brought to the crematorium which is so conveniently situated for this area. Possibly cremation has not made the progress in the district which it has done elsewhere, and this may be due to the fact that hitherto cremation has entailed a rather long and tedious journey. If this assumption is correct, it is to be hoped that as knowledge of the new crematorium at Leatherhead spreads it will provide an encouragement to relatives to make the choice of cremation as the best method for the disposal of the dead from all points of view.



# LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	Dorking General Hospital.	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead.	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital.	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking.	Mon. & Wed. 2-4 p.m.
	Brockham Homes, Brockham.	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	The Reading Room, Westcott.	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill.	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, North Holmwood.	1st and 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead.	Fri. 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking.	Tues. 9.30 a.m. Mon. 2 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead.	Mon. 9.30 a.m.
Chest Clinic	Dorking General Hospital.	Fri. 10 a.m.
Dental Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking.	By Appointment
Eye Clinic	"	" "
Remedial Exercises Clinic	"	" "
Speech Clinic	"	" "
Family Planning Association Clinic	Dorking General Hospital.	Tues. 6-7.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Redhill County Hospital, Earlswood Common.	Males:- Mon. 5-7 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.	Males:- Tues. & Fri. 5 - 7 p.m. Females: Mon. 3 - 7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30-11 a.m.
	(And at the Out-patient department of many London Hospitals.)	



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER

The whole of the area is provided with water from the East Surrey Water Company's mains.

The district is fortunate in the adequacy of a pure and wholesome water supply.

Mickleham, Box Hill and Brockham receive supplies derived from borings into the chalk at Purley, Kenley and Leatherhead. The water supplying the remainder of the district is obtained from artesian wells situated at the Water Works in Station Road, Dorking, some of it from the Lower Greensand, and the rest from a recent bore into the Hythe beds which came into operation early this year (1963). The effect of the latter, apart from increasing the volume, has been to reduce the average free carbon dioxide content of the water from the Dorking source from between 30 and 40 parts per million down to about 20. Even at this figure, however, some corrosion of metals can be expected.

Reports were received on 26 samples of the supplies, all of which were satisfactory.

The system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities of the districts served by the East Surrey Water Company has continued. Frequent examinations are also carried out by the Company's laboratory.

Typical results of chemical examinations of treated water are as follows. Chemical results in parts per million.

	Leatherhead Pumping Station	Dorking Pumping Station
Appearance	Bright, almost clear, with a minute deposit of chalk particles.	Clear and bright
Colour	Normal	Normal
Turbidity	Less than 5	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	8.5	7.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	Nil	19
Electric Conductivity	290	340
Total Solids	195	225
Chlorides as Cl.	20	17
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	76	100
Hardness: Total	125	153
Carbonate	76	100
Non-Carbonate	49	53
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.0	6.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.030	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Permanganate Value	Nil	Nil
(3 hrs. at 37°C)		
Residual Chlorine	0.12	0.11
Metals: Iron	0.01	Nil
Other Metals	Nil	Nil





## Water (cont.)

Practically all the houses in the district are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally over a sink:-

Dwelling-houses supplied by a piped main supply	6,882
" " " " " piped private supply	3
" " " " " standpipes	13
" " " " " wells	2
" " " " " other means	1

There has been a continued gradual increase in the numbers of standpipes serving the caravan sites in the Box Hill Road area, as well as in the number of supplies piped into residential caravans.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The house refuse collection throughout the districts continued on a weekly basis, the disposal being by controlled tipping. At the tip precautions were taken against fly and other insect infestations by routine treatment with an insecticidal powder.

The Council's Rodent Operator inspected the tip regularly, and dealt with any rat infestations (all of a minor nature) as soon as evidence of these vermin was found.

The weight of house refuse from the urban area deposited at the tip as the result of the routine weekly collection amounted to 5,721 tons - a very slight increase on the previous year. The special collection of "excess house refuse" referred to in last year's report, could not be carried out for the whole of the year, owing to labour shortage, but in the quarters ending March and December a total of just under 20 tons was collected.

Refuse accepted from adjacent parts of the Dorking and Horley Rural District amounted to 1,499 tons 11 cwts - 80 tons more than last year.

Further consideration was given to the question of a trade refuse collection, but after receiving a report by the Surveyor that from enquiries made of the occupiers of 300 trade premises in the Urban District only 55 would require bins to be collected on a payment basis, and that labour was not available to operate a scheme, the Council accepted the Committee's recommendation to take no action on the introduction of such a collection. Having regard to some of the nuisances which arise from time to time as the result of accumulations on trade premises, it is to be regretted that some form of routine collection could not be achieved.

The amount of trade refuse delivered to the tip by traders who made their own arrangements amounted to 503 tons 11 cwts.

Towards the end of the year the new tipping area, adjacent to that formerly used, was put into use.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The scheme prepared by Consulting Engineers for the surface and soil drainage of the Box Hill area was approved by the Council and presented to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. In November the proposals were examined by an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry and it is hoped that the sight of trenches being excavated and pipes laid will soon be a reality for the residents in that part of the district, for they have long suffered the nuisances and divergencies from the sanitary ideal which arise in such an area when soil drainage systems are dependent on cesspools, and when surface water drainage is practically non-existent.



## CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Once again inspection of caravans and caravan sites took up a good deal of the time of the Public Health Inspectors. Following the grant of licences during the previous year, there was noticeable improvement as works were carried out to comply with the conditions attached to those licences, but as was mentioned in last year's report full compliance in respect of those facilities which produce waste water or soil waste will not be effected until main drainage is available.

## SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year, 150 inspections of shops were made for the purpose of the Act. The conditions found and action taken are shown in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report, which also contains details of the record of all shops in the district.

## SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Fifty-eight visits were made to swimming pools. Of these pools, two are privately owned and open to the public. Both are fitted with automatic chlorination plants, and one, which derives its water from main supplies, has a filtration plant, the water being re-circulated in approximately 6 hours. The other pool is filled from a private bore-hole, and completely emptied, scrubbed down with a sterilising solution and refilled once a week.

Sixteen samples were taken from the first pool mentioned, the report in each case being satisfactory. One out of 14 samples taken from the second pool showed insufficient chlorination.

In addition, samples were also taken from small swimming pools at two schools - one a County Primary School, the other a private school. In the case of the former the reports on three out of 13 samples taken showed excessive bacterial counts, while in the case of the latter only one out of six reports was completely satisfactory, three of the samples having colony counts of between 10 and 100 per millilitre, and one of over 1,000. In addition coliform bacilli were present in three of the samples, although in no case was Bact. Coli (type 1) found.

## AIR POLLUTION

Action under this heading was almost entirely confined to the question of oil smut emission from the North Holmwood Brickworks. The Chief Public Health Inspector's report summarises the position during the year.

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises registered under the above Act is two, no fresh application having been received during the year.



### SCHOOLS

The Surrey County Council Education Committee on the advice of the County Medical Officer decided to ~~discontinue the spraying of~~ school kitchens and canteens for the prevention of flies and other insect pests, a practice which had been carried out annually under arrangements made with the Chief Public Health Inspector, since 1950.

Arrangements for carrying out any necessary rodent control on these premises continued as in previous years.

### INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

- (1)            Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors;—

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspe- ctions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	15	34	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	96	30	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	3	-	-







2.

Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector  (4)	by H.M. Inspector  (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

(3) Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of defaults in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc, cleaning and washing)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-



### Inspection of Factories (cont.)

(4) Factories on the register are classified as follows:-

	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-power</u>
Aerated Water	1	-
Agricultural Engineers	1	-
Bacon Curing	1	-
Bakehouses	4	1
Book Binding	1	-
Boat Repairs	3	-
Bottle Top Manufacturer	1	-
Brickmaking	1	-
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	7	2
Cable Making	1	-
Cleaning and Pressing	3	-
Coach Building	2	-
Cooker and Motor Repairs	1	-
Crumpets	1	-
Dispensing Opticians	-	1
Electrical Contractors	1	-
Electricity Generating Station	1	-
Engineering (General)	16	-
Fish Curing	-	1
Flour Mills	1	-
Gasholder Station	1	-
Laundries	1	-
Motor Vehicle Repairs	15	2
Pencil Manufacturers	-	1
Portable Buildings	2	-
Printing	5	-
Radio Engineers	4	2
Sausage Manufacturers	5	-
Sheet Metal	1	-
Silk Screen Printing	2	-
Slaughterhouses	1	-
Tailoring	4	4
Tent Making	1	-
Timber Merchants	1	-
Tyre Maintenance	1	-
Upholsterers, etc.	3	1
Wheelbarrows	1	-
Wire Works	1	-

No notifications of out-workers were received.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the results obtained.



HOUSING

Thirty-seven dwellings were erected by the Local Authority during the year. The Council's estates now comprise 1,277 houses, maisonettes and flats, and five shops with flats over. In addition, ten dwellings in areas acquired by compulsory purchase in the course of clearance procedure remained occupied for the the time being.

Seventy-one houses were built by private enterprise, and one was provided by the conversion of farm buildings into a dwelling.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMILK

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purpose of inspection, supervision and sampling at the pasteurising plant which is established in the district.

In addition, the Public Health Inspectors carried out sampling and inspection work under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 on behalf of the County Medical Officer, the Surrey County Council being responsible, as Food and Drugs Authority, for the district, for the issue of all dealer's licences and the sampling of milk for the purposes of the Regulations.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 58 samples for analysis were taken in this district. These included 38 samples of milk, the remainder consisting of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. The information was also given that within the area of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority, a total of 853 samples were taken for analysis, including 610 of milk. Twenty-five were found to be below standard, 4 of these being of milk.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, ICE-CREAM AND FOOD HYGIENE

The results of inspections of food premises, action taken and progress achieved are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.



To be inserted as foot-note to para 5, page 19, of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1962.

In a report by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee published by the Ministry of Health in March, 1963 the advice given in para 5 is amended as follows:-

Primary vaccination has hitherto been recommended at about four to five months of age, because it was generally considered that at this age there was likely to be the lowest risk of serious reaction. Recent figures suggest, however, that the risk may be lowest at the age of one to two years. Except in the face of an outbreak it is wise to avoid vaccination in the first few weeks of life but it should be undertaken at some convenient time during the first two years, preferably during the second year.



1000  
1000

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Included in Table I are the incidence and death rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population with the exception of the rate for puerperal pyrexia, which is based on 1,000 live and still births. Figures for 1961 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1962, classified according to disease, age and sex. Table VI gives similar details for tuberculosis.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 509 primary vaccinations and 110 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them. Of the primary vaccinations 211 related to children under the age of one year, equivalent to 55.8% of the number of births registered in the district during the year.

The recommended age for primary vaccination is in the fourth or fifth month.

SCARLET FEVER

Two cases of scarlet fever were notified in 1962. There were no cases notified in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA

For the fifteenth successive year no case of diphtheria was notified in the district.

Reference to Table V indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease since 1934.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Treatment can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or at clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals in various parts of the district, of which details are set out on page 11. These arrangements are intended primarily for infants and others under school age. Clinics in schools have been organised by the Divisional School Medical Officer for pupils requiring treatment, usually the reinforcing course. The aim is for every child to receive the primary treatment within its first year of life, and to be given reinforcing treatments



### Immunisation against Diphtheria (cont.)

at intervals up to the end of school life. It is not claimed that absolute immunity will be attained for every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an untreated child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is thirty times as great. It is important, therefore, that immunisation against diphtheria should maintain its place in the programme of vaccination and immunisation. The time most favourable for the commencement of the primary course of treatment is at 2 months of age, when it can be combined with immunisation against whooping cough and tetanus.

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 309 children received primary treatment and 186 reinforcing treatment. The following figures show how the facilities for treatment have been used.

	<u>Primary Treatment</u>	<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>
Treated at		
Schools and Clinics	135	127
Treated by		
General Practitioners	<u>174</u>	<u>59</u>
	309	186
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### WHOOPING COUGH

Seven cases of whooping cough were notified during 1962 as compared with ten in the previous year.

### Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 291 children received treatment. In 252 children the primary treatment was combined with immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus.

### MEASLES

Sixteen cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 180 in 1961. No death from the disease was recorded.

### POLIOMYELITIS

For the fifth year in succession no case of poliomyelitis was notified.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against poliomyelitis, including oral vaccine, is now available for any person wishing to be treated. The age limit for the priority group has been raised to forty years. Other priority groups



## Vaccination against Poliomyelitis (cont.)

include expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance services and travellers abroad, if proceeding other than to Europe, Canada or the United States of America. Members of the priority groups can apply for treatment at the County Council's Welfare Clinics or from their own doctor. Persons over forty years of age wishing to be vaccinated, and not a member of a priority group, should consult their own doctor.

I am indebted to Dr. T. H. Bingham, Divisional Medical Officer, Southern Division of the Surrey County Council, for the following information relating to vaccination against poliomyelitis of residents of the Urban District during the year 1962:-

Persons born in the years 1933-1942	36
" " " " " 1943-1960	85
Children " " " " 1961-1962	233
Others	60
Third injections (all ages)	652
Fourth " " "	<u>453</u>
	<u>1,519</u>

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Six cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, giving an incidence rate of 15.8 per 1,000 live and still births compared with a rate of 5.3 in 1961. All notifications were received from the maternity unit of the Dorking General Hospital, four related to patients who were admitted from addresses outside the Dorking Urban District.

## TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported during the year.

## Immunisation against Tetanus

The County Council's immunisation arrangements include treatment against tetanus. This may be given separately or may be combined with the agents used for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and may be obtained from the family doctor or from a children's clinic. During the year 272 children were immunised against tetanus for the first time, and of these 259 were treated simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough. In 1961 the number treated was 383.

## FOOD POISONING

Two unconnected cases were notified. In one case the infecting organism was Salmonella Thompson and in the other Salmonella Heidelberg. It was not possible to trace the source of the infection in either patient.





## TUBERCULOSIS

### Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 14 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 11 removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>		<u>Removals from Register</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	5	By removals to other districts	3
Transfer of persons notified in other areas, now residing in this district	<u>9</u>	By recovery	7
	14	By death +	1
	<u>14</u>		<u>11</u>

+ The cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names remaining on the register was 95 compared with 92 in the previous year.

### Notification of Tuberculosis

Five notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners, concerning residents of the district in which the active disease was recognised for the first time. In Table VI they are classified by sex and age and in Table VII the figures are compared with those of previous years.

### Deaths from Tuberculosis

For the second time during which records are available no death was registered giving tuberculosis as the cause. The death rate from the disease for England and Wales was 0.07 per 1,000 population.

Table VII illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.



### B. C. G. Vaccination

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics for contacts in the families of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It is also offered to children approaching school leaving age.

The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following figures in relation to the work done in local schools in 1962.

Number offered treatment	344	
" consenting	267	(equivalent to 74.7 % of total)
" vaccinated	276	( " " 69.5 " " )

Of the 267 children for whom consents were obtained, 17 failed to attend for examination and 12 (4.2%) were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test, and were therefore excluded from the treatment.

### Mass Radiography

During the year units of the mobile Radiography Service visited the Dorking Urban District. Over 800 persons were examined, with the result that one person was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and six from lung cancer.

### Tuberculosis Care Committee

There is a voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee in Dorking which works in close association with the staff of the Chest Clinic. The Council was represented on the Care Committee during the year by Councillor Mrs. I. D. Brumwell.



TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL  
MORTALITY RATES AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1961 and 1962

	1962	1961
<u>Rates per 1,000 population</u>		
<u>BIRTH</u>		
Live Birth (crude)	16.7	16.7
<u>DEATH</u>		
All Causes (crude)	13.2	12.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	0.05
Influenza	0.13	0.09
Smallpox	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Pneumonia	0.53	0.71
Measles	-	-
<u>NOTIFICATION (corrected)</u>		
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	0.05
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.09	-
Whooping Cough	0.31	0.45
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	0.71	8.03
Pneumonia	0.09	0.05
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.09	-
Dysentery	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.18	0.27
Non-Respiratory	0.04	0.05
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>		
Under 1 year of age	15.9	29.4
Under 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	15.9	24.1
Under 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	13.2	21.4
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live &amp; Still) Births</u>		
Still Births	10.5	8.0
Perinatal Mortality	23.6	29.2
Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	15.8	5.3
Maternal Mortality	-	-





TABLE II

## COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-1962

(Decennial Averages 1931-1960. Annual 1961-1962)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births	
	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District
1931-1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.2	58.7	31.0
1941-1950	16.9	16.8	12.3	12.7	43.1	29.2
1951-1960	15.8	13.7	11.6	12.3	24.8	23.1
1961	17.4	16.7 (17.0) +	12.0	12.4 (11.3) +	21.4	29.4 (11) ++
1962	18.0	16.7 (17.1)	11.9	13.2 (12.3)	20.7	15.9 (6)

+ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

++ Bracketed figures give number of deaths.



TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	-	-	-
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	2	4	6
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	10	4	14
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	-	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	13	30
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	15	34	49
18. Coronary disease angina	34	24	58
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	2	5
20. Other heart disease	11	31	42
21. Other circulatory disease	11	9	20
22. Influenza	2	1	3
23. Pneumonia	7	5	12
24. Bronchitis	10	4	14
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	6	18
33. Motor vehicles accidents	4	-	4
34. All other accidents	3	5	8
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	147	151	298



TABLE IV

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VI)

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
paratyphoid Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningococcal Infections	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1





TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN DORKING URBAN DISTRICT 1934-1961

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Total	Total number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	30	0.36	0.048
1939 - 1943	12	0.12	0.022
1944 - 1948	2	0.02	-
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954 - 1958	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-



TABLE VI

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Age	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking Urban District		Notifications of persons already notified in other areas now resident in Dorking Urban District				Deaths			
			Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary								
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 34	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
35 44	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
45 54	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
55 64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	1	1	-	4	4	1	-	-	-



TABLE VII

## TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATE 1934-1962

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

<u>Year</u>	Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	<u>Deaths</u>	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	12	0.73	6	0.41
1939 - 1943	16	0.83	6	0.33
1944 - 1948	16	0.85	8	0.43
1949 - 1953	15	0.77	5	0.27
1954 - 1958	11	0.58	1	0.07
1959	9	0.43	-	-
1960	4	0.18	2	0.09
1961	7	0.32	1	0.05
1962	5	0.22	-	-





URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1962

Council Offices,  
Pippbrook,  
Dorking.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Dorking Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1962.

It is a pleasant change to be able to record that as no staff changes occurred during the year, the work of the department could proceed more evenly than has been the case in recent years.

Statistically, however, it would appear that less was done in 1962, yet factually there were increasing demands on our time, due no doubt to the continuing tendency on the part of the public, both householders and traders, to come to us to seek advice in advance rather than commit themselves to something which might result in official action having to be taken by the department at a later date.

In housing, the first five year clearance programme slowly approached completion - nearly two years later than originally anticipated, and 1963 should see the start of renewed activity in this field. Meat inspection, by reason of further increase in the number of animals slaughtered, made a greater demand on the time of the inspecting staff.

As usual, I take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, to Dr. Ive, to colleagues in the other departments of the Council, and in particular to my own staff, for the support, help, and co-operation which I receive.

I am, Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. ALLAN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.



## INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised as follows :-

### General Sanitation -

Water Supply	5
Drainage	208
Air Pollution	249
Fried Fish Shops	2
Farms	9
Caravans	1,170
Caravan Sites	92
Factories	18
Licensed Premises	2
Bakehouses	1
Pet Animals Act, 1951	1
Swimming Pools	58
Refuse Collection - Dustbins	20
Refuse Disposal - Accumulations	3
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	4,823
Wasps' Nests	95
Schools	12
Shops	150
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	973
Unsuccessful Visits	516

### Housing -

<u>Under Public Health Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	49
No. of re-inspections	153

<u>Under Housing Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	17
No. of re-inspections	128

<u>Under Rent Act, 1957:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	2

Miscellaneous Housing Visits	192
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Improvement Grant Visits	55
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Filthy or Verminous Premises	2
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### Infectious Diseases -

Inquiries in cases of infectious disease	7
Visits re. disinfection	1
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	9
Food Poisoning Enquiries	6

### Meat and Food Inspection -

<u>Inspection of Meat:</u>	
Visits to Slaughterhouse	536
Visits to Shops and Stalls	13
Visits to Other Premises	1



## Meat and Food Inspections - continued -

### Visits to:

Butchers	31
Canteens	3
Dairies & Milk Distributors	75
Fishmongers & Poulterers	27
Food Preparing Premises	19
Grocers	139
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	17
Ice-cream Premises	17
Market Stalls	69
Restaurants	13
Street Vendors & Hawkers' Carts	19
Wholesalers	44
Hospitals	5
Schools	1
Licensed Premises	10
Bakeries	2
Clubs	1

### Visits in Connection with Sampling -

Milk - Bacteriological	85
Water - Bacteriological	50
Miscellaneous Food Visits	25
Food Hygiene Visits	94

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10,324

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## NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary (excluding action taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960) is as follows :-

### Preliminary -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1962.	6
Issued during the year	29
Complied with during the year	23
Statutory Action necessary	7
Outstanding on 31st December, 1962.	5

### Statutory -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1962.	8
Issued during the year	12
Complied with during the year	12
Cancelled during the year	1
Outstanding on 31st December, 1962.	7

## COMPLAINTS

Three hundred and seventy-six complaints were received from the public as follows :-

Flooded cellars and basements	1
Dampness, defective roofs, etc.	26
Defective floors and woodwork, etc.	2
Other defects - houses	8



## Complaints - continued -

Defective cesspools	7
Drainage of houses	3
Drainage of other premises	1
Rats and Mice	125
Unsound Food	67
Defective dustbins	3
Nuisance from smell	9
Air Pollution	3
Ants	12
Beetles	8
Mosquitoes	2
Flies	5
Wasps' Nests	72
Miscellaneous insect pests	2
Miscellaneous	20
	<hr/>
	376
	<hr/>

## DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
<u>Drainage -</u>		
Cesspools - defective	-	1
Cesspools - overflowing	3	3
Drains defective	3	2
Gullies defective	1	1
<u>Inspection Chambers -</u>		
Frames and covers defective	1	1
<u>Pipes -</u>		
Rainwater pipes - defective	1	1
Waste-pipes - defective	1	2
<u>Sewers -</u>		
Public sewers - choked or defective	1	1
<u>Sinks -</u>		
New required	-	1
<u>Water Closets -</u>		
Chamber (walls, roof etc.) defective	3	-
Flushing cistern - defective	4	2
Pans - defective or dirty	1	-
Pans - new required	1	1
Seats - defective	1	-
<u>General Defects -</u>		
Cellars flooded	-	1
Ceilings defective	6	7
Chimneystacks defective	4	3
Chimney pots defective	-	1
Defective doors	1	1
" kitchen ranges & ovens	1	2
" door thresholds	-	1





Defects found and remedied - continued -

<u>General Defects -</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Defective dustbins	1	4
" eavesgutters	9	8
" fireplaces and hearths	1	1
" floors	6	5
Internal walls - plastering required	5	3
Ceilings require plastering	2	3
Roofs - defective	10	9
Roofs - require stripping & reroofing	5	6
Skirtings defective	1	1
Stair-treads and risers defective	1	1
Steps - (internal) defective	-	2
Walls - damp	5	4
Walls - external boarding defective	-	3
Walls - require damp-proofing solution	-	2
Wash boilers (coppers) defective	-	1
Windows - defective	-	2
Windows - new required	2	2
Window frames defective	3	3
Window cills defective	1	1
Window sashcords defective	1	2
Outbuildings dilapidated	-	2
Other nuisances	-	1

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR  
AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962

(1) Housing Act, 1957 -

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1962	2
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1962	1
No. of Preliminary Notices served	-
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	2
No. of Statutory Notices served	-
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	1
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1962	-
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1962	-

(2) Public Health Act, 1936 -

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Other Premises</u>	<u>Dust bins</u>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1962	3	-	1
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1962	5	1	-
No. of Preliminary Notices served	27	2	-
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	18	2	-
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	1	-	-
Statutory Action necessary	8	-	1
No. of Statutory Notices served	12	-	1
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	10	1	1
Action in default	-	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled	1	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1962	3	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1962	6	-	-



## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Five hundred and thirty-six visits were made to the slaughterhouse for the purpose of meat inspection.

Tables "A", "B" and "C", which summarise the numbers of animals killed, the reasons for condemnation, and the weights of carcasses and organs rejected as unfit, are set out on pages 37, 38 and 39.

As will be noted from Table "A", there was again an increase in the number of animals killed, and it seems likely that this tendency will continue, as a considerable proportion of the slaughtering is carried out on behalf of butchers whose shops are situated in other areas.

Evidence of *Cysticercus bovis* was found in eighteen cattle - in ten cases in the musculature of the head, in eight cases in that of the heart. On a percentage basis, this shows an incidence of 1.66%, compared with 1.54%, .44%, and .20% in 1961, 1960 and 1959 respectively.

Whenever *C. bovis* is found enquiries are made to ascertain the name and address of the farmer who entered the beast for sale at the particular cattle market where it was purchased for slaughter. The information is then forwarded to the appropriate Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In calculating the percentage of animals affected with disease (Table "A"), everything, including distomatosis, cystic conditions etc., has been included, but it should be stressed that apart from localised conditions of the liver, lungs, and heart, the incidence of disease was very low.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Five licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen who had previously held licences, and one licence was issued to an applicant subject to a condition that he should not slaughter except under the supervision of a licensed slaughterman.



MEAT INSPECTION

Table "A"

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Swine	Total
Number killed	779	302	301	3998	4463	9843
Number inspected	779	302	301	3998	4463	9843
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	4	2	13	22
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	70	118	2	49	562	801
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	8.98	40.06	1.99	1.27	12.88	
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	.022	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS:</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	16	2	-	-	-	18
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	16	2	-	-	-	18
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcasses and offals condemned was -

4 tons. 1 cwt. 3 qtrs. 3 lbs. 8 ozs.





DESCRIPTION	Number Slaughtered	Tuber- culosis										Other Diseases					TOTAL
		Generalised	Localised	Abscesses	Actinomycosis and Actino- bacillosis	Bruising and Oedema	C. bovis	Other Cysts and Parasitic Infections	Diseases of the liver	Injuries	Swine Erysipelas	Pericarditis	Peritonitis and Pleurisy	Septicaemia	Miscellaneous Diseases		
BOVINES (excluding calves)	1081																
Whole carcasses and offal																	
Part carcasses																	
Heads and tongues					6	3	10						1		1		
Hearts					1		8										
Lungs																	
Livers and part livers									119								
Kidneys																	
CALVES	301																
Whole carcasses and offal																	
Part carcasses																	
SHEEP	3998																
Whole carcasses and offal																	
Livers and part livers																	
Hearts																	
Lungs																	
PIGS	4463																
Whole carcasses and offal																	
Part carcasses																	
Heads and tongues																	
Hearts																	
Lungs																	
Livers and part livers																	
Kidneys																	
TOTAL	9843		1	48	7	3	18	304	137	5		129	131	8	39	830	



	Whole Carcass and Offal	Part Carcass	Head and Tongue	Heart	Lungs	Liver	Kidneys	TOTALS
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
(a) TUBERCULOSIS:								
Bovines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	22
(b) OTHER DISEASES:								
Bovines	1662	385	360	33	106½	2509½	18	5074
Calves	170	5	8	-	-	-	-	183
Pigs	2391	143	106	68½	112½	819	10½	3550½
Sheep	77	-	-	½	1½	151	-	230
(c) TOTAL WEIGHTS - ALL DISEASES:								
Bovines	1662	385	360	33	106½	2509½	18	5074
Calves	170	5	8	-	-	-	-	183
Pigs	2391	143	128	68½	112½	819	10½	3574½
Sheep	77	-	-	½	1½	151	-	230
TOTALS:-	4300	533	496	102	220½	3479½	28½	9159½



(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and Other Foods -

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and they were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

	Tins	Bottles & Jars	Pkts	Ctns	Weight				
					Tons	Cwts	Qrs	lbs	ozs
Beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Mutton & Lamb	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	12
Offal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	4
Fish	83	-	101	-	-	6	1	22	4
Bacon & Ham	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	12
Tinned Ham	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	15
Canned Meat	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	24	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Frozen Meats	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10
Sausages & Meat Pies	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Fats	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	1
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	25	4
Suet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Biscuits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bread	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	-	-
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
Milk	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	1021	4	670	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soup	185	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	47	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverages	23	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savouries	21	6	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit	724	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickles & Sauces	15	46	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cream	6	7	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals	223	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit Juice	99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custard Powder	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potato Powder	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemonade Powder	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puddings	137	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jellies	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cake Mix	1	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Confectionery	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2751	118	1453	12	2	3	-	12	0 $\frac{1}{4}$





(c) Milk -

(i) Samples:

During the year 116 samples of milk retailed in the Urban District were taken by the Public Health Inspectors, acting as agents of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The results are summarised as follows :-

Pasteurised Milk

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:	Satis:	Unsatis:
69	62 *	-	69	-

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:	Satis:	Unsatis:
25	23 *	-	25	-

\* Seven of the samples of Pasteurised milk and two of T.T. (Pasteurised) milk were submitted for examination during a period of warm weather when the atmospheric shade temperature at the laboratory exceeded 70°F, so the test was not carried out, as the conditions prescribed by the Regulations could not be complied with.

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Raw-Farm bottled)

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:
6	6	-

Sterilised Milk

No. of Samples	Turbidity Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:
16	16	-

(ii) Milk sold under Special Designations:

Dealer's licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 issued by the Surrey County Council were held by firms trading at or from premises in the Urban District, as follows :-

For the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk (pre-packed)	11
For the sale of Pasteurised Milk (pre-packed)	12
For the sale of Sterilised Milk (pre-packed)	14
Bottling licence for Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Pasteuriser's Licence	1





FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Sections 13 to 21  
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

1. Hygiene in connection with the sale etc., of food to the Public:

During the year under review there is little of outstanding interest to record, except perhaps that so few contraventions were found.

One feature which is pleasing is the increasing number of prospective buyers or lessees of premises who come to the office to make preliminary enquiries about the requirements of the Regulations before finally acquiring them for conversion into food shops or cafes. By such discussion in advance of action, the enquirer can plan accordingly, thus saving the possibility of more cost and disturbance at a later date.

There were no legal proceedings under the Act or the Regulations during the year.

REGULATION NO.	CONTRAVENTIONS			
	Carried forward 31.12.61.	Found	Remedied	Carried Forward 31.12.62.
6	-	1	1	-
16	1	1	-	2
19	1	-	1	-
23	3	-	2	1

The register of food premises now includes the following, which are classified in accordance with the main heading of goods sold (e.g. a grocer who also sells bread is classified under "grocer" only) :-

Bread and Cake shops (including premises with bakehouses)	9
Butchers	15
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	10
Grocers	51
Sweet Confectioners	22
Vegetarian Stores	1
Food Manufactories	3



1. Food Hygiene - Continued -

Catering Establishments:-

Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	33	
Public Houses and Hotels	40	
Office and Works Canteens	18	
Private Schools and Children's Homes	7	
School Canteens	12	
Nursing Homes and Institutions	6	
Clubs	6	
Student's Hostel	1	
		123
		<hr/>
Total :-		241
		<hr/>

2. Premises Registered under Section 16:

Manufacture of sausages .....	15
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.....	17
Storage and sale of ice-cream.....	103
Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream.....	2

As in the last few years, neither of the two registered for manufacture produced their own ice-cream, but continued to sell prepacked brands.

3. Registered under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959:

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows :-

Number of Dairies	3
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	15

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 150 visits were made for various purposes of this Act. Improvements continued to be carried out, and as last year, there was no necessity for the service of notices.

The Register of Shops totals 387 premises (including licensed premises) as set out overleaf. Each of these is classified under the main heading of goods sold.

Owing to the complicated nature of the present legislation in relation to the various provisions concerning the hours of closing, early closing, Sunday closing, and the exemptions which affect certain trades and businesses, quite a considerable amount of time is spent in replying to enquiries in the office, on the telephone, and by correspondence, on these aspects of the Act.



Shops Act - continued -

Arts and Crafts	1
Antiques	11
Books	2
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	8
Boots and Shoes (Repairs & Accessories)	9
Bread and Cakes	9
Butchers	15
Caravan Accessories	2
Children's Wear	1
China and Glass	2
Chemists	7
Coal Order Offices	2
Corn and Seed Merchants	3
Decorator's Sundries	4
Drapers and Haberdashers	9
Dyers and Cleaners	6
Electrical Goods, Radio & Television	9
Fancy Goods	1
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Flooring Specialists	1
Florists	3
Funeral Undertakers	1
Furnishers	7
Furriers	1
Gas Appliances	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	10
Grocers	33
Grocers and General Stores	18
Hairdressers	19
Heating Engineers	2
Ironmongers, Hardware & Builder's Sundries	10
Jewellers	3
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	39
Milk Shop	1
Motor Vehicle and Accessories	14
Music Shops	3
Newsagents and Stationers	16
Opticians	4
Outfitters	21
Pet Food Shops	1
Pet Shops	2
Photographic Goods	3
Restaurants, Cafes & Snack Bars	33
Sewing Machines	1
Sportsgoods, Cycles & Toys	3
Supermarket	1
Timber Merchant	1
Tobacco and Sweet Confectionery	12
Typewriters	1
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	5
Wool Shops	4
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1





## AIR POLLUTION

For yet another year our main pre-occupation in this direction was in observing, at frequent intervals, conditions in the vicinity of the North Holmwood Brickworks.

The final paragraph in this section of the 1961 Report stated that by the end of the year reports indicated that the insufflator (the apparatus installed by the Brick Company for the purpose of injecting a neutralising powder into the acidic exhaust gases) was achieving a significant reduction in the sulphur trioxide content of the exhaust gases, and in consequence the acidity of any smuts emitted was substantially less.

This noticeable improvement continued for almost the whole of 1962, except on two occasions. The first was on the last Saturday in July, when a bad emission occurred and was notified by residents to the Works Manager. He found that although the motor of the insufflation plant was in order there was a blockage in the powder injector. Only a partial clearance could be effected until after week-end, when the plant manufacturers sent a maintenance man, and proper working was restored.

The second incident was in October, when there was a temporary and less widespread fall-out of smuts.

The instructions of the manufacturers of the insufflation plant required that it should be overhauled, adjusted and cleansed once a month. The Brick Company, however, decided that their works Engineer should do this once a week.

No further trouble was experienced, and in addition, another series of detailed investigations by the firm's laboratory staff on the acidity of the gases passing up the stack showed that the acidity was being controlled well within the limits found to be satisfactory.

## CARAVAN SITES

As a fairly full review was given in last year's Report on the position during the first full year after the coming into force of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and in fact a summary showing the overall picture in May, 1962, was also included, there seems little more to add at this stage.

Of the four site licences which were deferred last year pending settlement of planning considerations, only two were dealt with, and on planning permission being granted in these cases, licences were issued. Both were for holiday and week-end use only, one for three caravans, the other for two.

Improvements went on steadily on the sites previously licensed, though as has been mentioned before, the full effect of these will not be seen until the proposed main drainage scheme for the Box Hill area is in operation.



## Caravan Sites - continued -

One change which is becoming more and more evident is in the type of caravan for permanent residential use. Larger caravans, with fittings and facilities superior to those in many small houses, are appearing in increasing numbers. In a few cases some are already connected to site drainage systems, and site owners are beginning to look forward to the time, again dependent on the provision of main drainage, when a considerable number will be self-contained in respect of water supply and with their own drainage connections for baths, sinks and water closets.

### HOUSING ACTS.

#### (a) CLEARANCE AREAS

The "clearing-up" process of the first five-year programme continued throughout the year, the speed of the operation being governed by the practicability of providing suitable alternative accommodation for the families remaining in the clearance areas.

During the year 19 families comprising 44 persons were displaced from properties subject to Compulsory Purchase Orders, 14 of these families being from unfit houses, the remainder from houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act, 1957. Forty seven houses were demolished, thus completing the clearance of the first eight areas dealt with, apart from the property, consisting of a combined house, shop and bakehouse, which has been temporarily left standing on the Hampstead Road/Falkland Road corner.

One other area - 1 to 4, Church Cottages, Brockham Green - was declared as a clearance area, and a compulsory purchase order was made.

#### (b) OTHER HOUSING ACTION

The following properties were dealt with :-

Houses demolished as result of formal or informal procedure (Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957)	-	3
Displaced from the above	-	2 families (7 persons)
Parts of buildings closed (Section 18 Housing Act, 1957)	-	2
Displaced from the above	-	2 families (5 persons)



(b) Other Housing Action - continued -

Unfit houses made fit :

(a) After informal action	-	22
(b) After formal notice		
(i) under Public Health Acts	-	8
(ii) under Housing Acts	-	1

(c) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

An essential part of present day housing is the improvement of houses which, although sub-standard by reason of lack of amenities, are yet sufficiently sound from a structural point of view to give them a useful life for some years to come.

There are two types of grant available to owners who wish to bring their houses up to more modern standards - discretionary and standard.

A discretionary grant of half the cost of improvements can be made up to a maximum of £400 - i.e., fifty per cent of eight hundred pounds' worth of improvement work. Any cost of improvements over the £800, plus the cost of all repairs, must be wholly borne by the applicant, a fact which is not always appreciated, and the house upon completion of the work must satisfy twelve conditions. It must (1) be in a good state of repair and substantially free from damp: (2) have proper lighting and ventilation to each room: (3) have an adequate supply of wholesome water laid on inside the dwelling: (4) be provided with efficient and adequate means for supplying hot water for domestic purposes: (5) have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water closet: (6) have a fixed bath (or shower) preferably in a separate room: (7) be provided with a sink or sinks and with suitable arrangements for the disposal of waste water: (8) have a proper drainage system: (9) be provided in each room with adequate points for gas or electric lighting (where reasonably available): (10) be provided with adequate facilities for heating: (11) have satisfactory facilities for storing, preparing, and cooking food: (12) have proper provision for the storage of fuel (where required).

A standard grant is intended to assist in the provision of what are known as the five standard amenities - (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom: (b) a wash-hand basin: (c) a hot water supply at a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, and at a wash-hand basin and at a sink: (d) a water closet in, and accessible from within, the dwelling (except that if this is not practicable, a w.c. which is within the curtilage and readily accessible will suffice): (e) Satisfactory facilities for storing food.





(c) Improvement Grants - continued -

The maximum grant in this case is limited to half the cost up to £155 for all five amenities, but if one or more already exist a specified amount is deducted from £155 for each one existing - £25 if the dwelling already has a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, £5 for a existing wash-hand basin, £75 for hot water supply, £40 for an internal water closet, and £10 for a satisfactory food store.

In dealing with applications for improvement grants, the Public Health Department acts in collaboration with the Surveyor's Department. For discretionary grants the Public Health Department deals with the extent of compliance with the twelve-point standard, including the listing of additional repairs necessary to satisfy the first of those conditions. For standard grants we are responsible for certifying that on completion of the works specified, the house will be provided with all five standard amenities, that it will not be unfit for human habitation, and that it is likely to remain fit and available for use for at least fifteen years.

Upon completion of work for either type of grant the final certificate is signed, after inspection of the property, by both the Surveyor and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The number of properties in which work was completed in 1962 was low, as is evident from the figures given below, but towards the end of the year fresh applications were coming in at an increasing rate.

	No. of tenanted houses.	No. of owner/ occupied houses.	Total
Discretionary grant	5	4	9
Standard grant	2	3	5

RENT ACT, 1957

Less use than ever was made by tenants of the provisions of this Act.

RENT ACT, 1957 - FIRST SCHEDULE

Period covered - 1st January to 31st December, 1962

PART I - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

1. Number of applications for certificates .....	Nil
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates....	Nil
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects.....	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects .....	Nil
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule.....	Nil





Rent Act, 1957 - PART I - continued -

5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
6. Number of Certificates issued .....	Nil

PART II - APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates.....	1
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections.....	Nil
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority.....	1

PEST CONTROL

1. RATS AND MICE -

The details submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of the year's work are set out overleaf. There was a considerable reduction in the number of properties found to be infested, and requiring treatment and retreatment, thus enabling more time to be spent in carrying out the Council's obligations regarding survey and inspection under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.



Rats and Mice - continued -

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cult- ural.
	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwelling houses (inc. Coun- cil Hses	(3) All Other (inc. Busi- ness Prem.	(4) Total of Cols. 1,2, & 3.	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	10	6872	1104	7986	29
2. <u>Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification</u>	-	84	22	106	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	57	10	67	2
Ship rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	25	12	37	-
3. <u>Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act</u>	10	1183	47	1240	10
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	9	227	5	241	2
Ship rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse { Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	12	5	17	-
4. <u>Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)</u>	-	940	319	1259	6

Number of such properties found to be infested by:-

Cont/over



Rats and Mice - continued -

4.	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common rat (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	-	2	-	2	-
	Ship rat (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	32	4685	1710	6427	55
6.	Number of <u>infested properties</u> (in Section 11, 111, & IV) treated by L.A.	9	323	32	364	4
7.	Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	22	402	42	466	10
8.	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	63 involving 230 premises				





Rats and Mice - continued -

Arrangements continued for regular inspection and treatment when necessary at the following premises, a charge being made in the case of business and industrial firms and Surrey County Council establishments :-

	<u>Number</u>
Provender and Seed Mills and Stores	3
Hotels	1
Schools Canteens	9
General Hospital	1
Sewage Works	3
Refuse Tips	1
Council Depot	1

2. INSECT PESTS -

(a) Fleas and Bed-bugs:

It is worth recording that no complaints were received and no action was necessary under this heading.

(b) Common and German Cockroaches, and other Beetles:

Infestations dealt with during the year occurred in two hotels, an old people's home, a laundry, a hostel, a convent, seven private houses, and the Dorking General Hospital. In the latter case, which continued to be inspected and treated under an annual contract, treatment was necessary on 28 occasions the number of room-treatments involved being 51 - a considerable reduction on last year.

(c) Red Ants (Pharaoh's Ants):

21 visits were made to an hotel, involving 35 room treatments and re-treatments. The General Hospital also suffered a widespread infestation, for which 86 room treatments were carried out.

(d) Garden Ants:

During the contract treatment at the Dorking General Hospital 35 room treatments were given. In addition, the department was called in to deal with infestations at a shop, eight private houses, an hotel, a residential school, and an old people's home.

(e) Mosquitoes:

Four ponds, a ditch, an area of marshy land, and stagnant stretches of two streams, were sprayed with larvicide to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

(f) Wasps:

72 wasps' nests were treated and destroyed.



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